

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1812.

[Vol. 26.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY
BY THOMAS SMITH.
PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.
THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or Two Dollars at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms,—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

Wilson's Gramar.
A NEW edition, revised and corrected, is just published and for sale at this office.

Ellis & Trotter,
Have just opened in their store on Main street formerly occupied by David Williamson, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries,
&c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash.

31-tf Lexington, July 21, 1812.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER

WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR

SALT-PETRE,

At their Store in Lexington, during present year.

January 1st, 1812.

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

A Splendid Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KIND,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.

17-tf Lexington, April 17, 1812

For Sale,

A FEW valuable LAW BOOKS, which may be had on very cheap terms. Enquire of the printer.

46-tf Lexington, Nov. 12, 1812.

Mr. VOS respectfully informs his friends

and the public, that his painting shop is removed to the house on Limestone street, lately occupied by Mr. Hannegan, as an Academy.

46-2t November 10, 1812.

Copper for Stills.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting in a few days, a quantity of Copper in Patterns for Stills—which they will sell on reasonable terms.

45-tf TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.

Nov. 3, 1812.

For Sale.

3000 gallons whiskey good quality, Orleans sugar in barrels, Coffee in bags,

To be sold low for cash or approved paper on a short credit, by WILLIAM LEAVY.

Lexington, Oct. 30, 1812.

Just Received,

AND for sale at the office of the Reporter, a fresh supply of the latest editions of the following most necessary publications.

Military Dictionary,

Military Library,

Infantry Hand-Book,

Hand-Book for Riflemen,

Neef on Education,

Gondillac's Logic,

Commentary on Montesquie's spirit of laws.

Lexington, November 9th, 1812.

46-tf

A Still for Sale.

Enquire of George Coons.

46-tf November 10, 1812.

The subscriber having declined carrying on the Shoe and Boot making business; has taken a farm three miles below Bryan's Station, whereon Dr. Martin formerly lived, all those indebted by bond, note or account, will please come forward and pay up their respective balances immediately.

WILLIAM BOWLIN.

October 27th 1812. 45-tf

THE LOT of ground at the corner of Main Cross and Second streets, is offered for sale at one, two and three years credit without interest. It will be divided so as to accommodate purchasers.

John Hart.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1812.

38-tf

For Sale,

A LOT of ground containing about two acres, adjoining the new Roman Chapel, and fronting Third street, which will be sold in one or two lots to suit the purchaser. Application to be made to Gen. Robert Todd, near Lexington, to whom it belongs, or to David Todd, in Lexington.

40-tf

FARMERS—LOOK OUT.

50 CENTS PER BUSHEL

FOR SOUND AND WELL CLEANED

BARLEY,

Will be given next fall by John Coleman, brewer, of late of Philadelphia, who intends establishing an extensive

PORTER AND ALE BREWERY

IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON.

Seed Barley may be had about the middle of next month, on application to Capt. J. Postlethwait, Lexington.

45-2m*

Nov. 8, 1812.

LAW OF THE U. STATES. (By Authority.)

AN ACT To amend the Laws within the District of Columbia.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all promissory notes for the payment of money hereafter drawn and endorsed or transferred within the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, shall be governed by, and subject to, the same laws as are now in force and applicable to such notes, endorsed or transferred within the county of Washington, in the said district; and the rights, remedies and responsibility of the person or persons hereafter holding, drawing, endorsing or transferring any such promissory note, as aforesaid, shall be the same within the county of Alexandria as they now are within the said county of Washington; and all laws now in force within the said county of Alexandria, contrary to this provision, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any creditor of any insolvent debtor, who shall hereafter apply for relief under the act of Congress, passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District of Columbia," to make the same allegations in writing, at any time before the oath of insolvency shall be administered, as are now permitted by the seventh section of said act, which allegation shall be made before the judge by whom the oath of insolvency is proposed to be administered, and a copy of the same, together with a notification from such judge of time and place at which the truth of such allegation is to be tried, shall be forthwith served on such insolvent; and any one judge of the said district shall have the same power and authority to examine the debtor or any other person, on oath, touching the substance of the said allegation, or to direct an issue or issues to be tried before him in a summary way, to determine the truth of the same, as are now vested in the court of the said district by the seventh section of the said act; and if upon the answer to the said interrogatories, or upon the trial of the said issue or issues, such debtor shall be found guilty of any fraud or deceit towards his creditors, or of having lost by gaming within twelve months next preceding his application for relief, more than three hundred dollars, or of having within that time assigned or conveyed any part of his property, rights or credits, with an intent to give a preference to any creditor or creditors or any surety, he shall not be permitted to take the said oath, and shall be precluded from any benefit under the said act; and in case any such debtor or any other person, shall at any time thereafter be convicted of swearing or affirming wilfully and corruptly to any matter or thing touching the inquiry aforesaid, the person so offending shall suffer as in the case of wilful and corrupt perjury; and upon such conviction of the debtor or any other person testifying for him, such debtor shall be forever precluded from any benefit under the said act; but nothing herein contained shall be considered as in any manner impairing or repealing the provisions of the seventh section of the said act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the benefit of the prison rules shall not be allowed to any debtor, hereafter taken or changed in execution within the said district, for more than one year from the date of the bond given by him or her for keeping with the said rules; after the expiration of which time, if the person so taken or changed in execution shall not be discharged by due course of law, it shall be the duty of the marshal, or other officer whose custody such person was committed, to recommit him or her to close jail and confinement, there to remain until the debt for which he or she was taken or changed in execution shall be paid, or until he or she shall be discharged under the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District of Columbia.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That real estate in the county of Alexandria shall be subject to the payment of debts hereafter contracted, in the same manner, to the same extent and by the same process, as real estate in the county of Washington, is subject to the payment of the debts by the laws now in force in the said county of Washington, the operation of which laws is hereby extended to real estate in the said county of Alexandria, for the satisfaction of debts hereafter contracted.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That on any judgment or decree rendered or hereafter to be rendered by the said court in either of the said counties, any writ of execution which therupon issue, may be served and carried into effect in either county in which the person or property, liable to the said judgment or decree, may be found: but the writ of execution shall be returnable only to the court wherein such judgment or decree was rendered and from whence it issued; and such execution shall have the same force and effect as if it had issued from the county where such person or his property may be found.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That upon all judgments rendered on the common law side of the circuit court of the said district in actions founded on contracts, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum shall be awarded on the principal sum due until the said judgment shall be satisfied, and the amount which is to bear interest and the time from which it is to be paid shall be ascertained by the verdict of the jury sworn in the cause.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That when any injunction shall hereafter be obtained to stay proceedings on any judgment rendered or hereafter to be rendered by the circuit court of the said district, and such injunction shall be dissolved wholly or in part, damages, at the rate of ten per centum per annum from the time of the injunction shall be awarded until dissolution, shall be paid by the party on whose behalf such injunction was obtained on such sum as appears to be due, including costs, and execution on the judgment enjoined shall be issued for the same; and cases where a forth-coming bond shall have been executed by the complainant, and no judgment shall have been rendered thereupon, the court, in which execution shall be awarded, shall direct the damages to be included in the judgment, which damages shall in all cases be in full satisfaction of interest

for the time for which they shall be allowed: Provided, That when the injunction shall be granted to obtain a discovery, or any part of the judgment shall remain enjoined, the court may, if it appear just, direct that such damages shall not be paid, or only such proportion thereof as they may deem expedient.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That in any civil suit or action at law, or any criminal or penal prosecution by information or indictment now depending or hereafter to be commenced, the court, upon a suggestion in writing by any of the parties thereto supported by oath or affirmation, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county where such suit or action is depending, may order the same suit or action to be removed into the court Holden in the other county in the said district; and the same shall be prosecuted and tried according to law, and the judgment carried into full effect; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the one county to transmit to the clerk of the other county, a copy of the record of the proceedings, and all the original papers filed in his office in the suit or action; and in like manner in any criminal or penal prosecution aforesaid, by information or indictment, if the attorney for the United States for the district of Columbia shall suggest in writing, under his signature, to the court of the county, before whom any such information or indictment is or may be depending, that the United States cannot have a fair and impartial trial in such county, the court may order the trial to be prosecuted and had in the other county, for which purpose the proceedings and all original papers filed in said cause shall be transmitted to the court of such other county, where the same shall be tried and prosecuted to final judgment and execution.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That hereafter it shall be lawful for any inhabitant or inhabitants in either of the said counties, owning and possessing any slave or slaves therein, to remove the same from one county into the other, and to exercise freely and fully all the rights of property in and over the said slave or slaves therein, which would be exercised over him, her or them, in the county from whence the removal was made, anything in any legislative act in force at this time in either of the counties, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That in paying the debts of any deceased person, the executor or administrator, who shall hereafter qualify and obtain letters testamentary or of administration in the orphans' court in the county of Alexandria, shall observe the following rules: funeral expenses shall be first paid, next judgments and decrees against the deceased obtained in his lifetime in the said district shall be wholly discharged before any other claims; after such funeral expenses, judgments and decrees within the said district shall be satisfied, all other just claims shall be admitted to payment on an equal footing, without priority or preference, and in equal proportion; if there be not sufficient to discharge all such judgments and decrees, a proportionate dividend shall be made among the judgment and decree creditors aforesaid. In no case shall an executor or administrator aforesaid be allowed to retain for his own claim against the deceased, unless the same be passed by the orphans' court, and when passed it shall stand on an equal footing with other claims of like nature; and it shall be the duty of every executor or administrator aforesaid to give a claim against himself, and no executor or administrator shall discharge any claim against the deceased otherwise than at his own risk, unless the same shall be first passed by the orphans' court granting the administration.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons to whom letters testamentary or of administration hath been or may hereafter be granted by the proper authority in any of the U. States or the territories thereof, to maintain any suit or action and to prosecute and recover any claim in the district of Columbia, in the same manner as if the letters testamentary or of administration had been granted to such person or persons by the proper authority in the district; and the letters testamentary or of administration, or a copy thereof, certified under the seal of the authority granting the same, shall be sufficient evidence to prove the granting thereof, and that the person or persons, as the case may be, hath or have administration.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That instead of sessions as heretofore by law directed, the courts for the county of Alexandria, shall after this act goes into operation, commence on the third Monday in November in every year; and all cases, motions, process, causes, matter and things, pending or in returnable to the sessions as heretofore fixed by law, shall be continued and returned respectively to the sessions of the said court hereby appropriated to be held.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the constables of the county of Washington in the district of Columbia, upon a capias ad satisfacendum issuing out of the clerk's office of the said county, in conformity with the provisions of the act entitled "An act concerning the District of Columbia," to take the defendant into custody, on his failure to pay the debt and costs in such capias ad satisfacendum mentioned, forthwith, upon the application of the plaintiff, to deliver into the prison of the said county such defendant, to be held in the said prison by the marshal of the district of Columbia until he shall be released by due course of law.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the said marshal shall be entitled to the same fee for commitment and release of said debtor committed as aforesaid, and the same allowance for maintenance, and to be paid in the same manner, as are already provided by law.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That upon a fieri facias issuing out of the office of the clerk of the county of Washington, upon the judgment of a magistrate, the plaintiff upon such fieri facias shall be entitled to have his execution against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, rights, and credits of the defendant.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force from and after the first day of September next.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Wm: H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

June 24, 1812.
APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

DOCUMENTS, Accompanying the President's Message to Congress.

LETTERS FROM MR. MONROE TO MR.
RUSSELL CHARGE DES AFFAIRS IN
GREAT BRITAIN.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Monroe to
Mr. Russell, dated

“ JUNE 26th, 1812.

This letter is committed to Mr. Foster, who has promised to deliver it to you in safety.

On the 18th of this month a declaration of war against Great Britain passed Congress. I send you a copy of the act, of the Presidents message, and of the report of the Committee of Foreign Relations, which brought the subject under consideration.

This measure has been produced by the continued aggressions of the British government on the rights of the United States, and the presumption arising from that and other facts, which it is unnecessary to recite, that no favourable change of policy might be expected from it. It was impossible for the United States to surrender their rights, by relinquishing the ground which they had taken, and it was equally incompatible with their interests and character to rely longer on measures which had failed to accomplish their objects. War was the only remaining alternative, and that fact being clearly ascertained, you will find by the documents transmitted that it was adopted with decision.

As war has been resorted to from necessity, and of course with reluctance, this government looks forward to the restoration of peace with much interest, and a sincere desire to promote it on conditions, just, equal and honorable to both the parties. It is in the power of Great Britain to terminate the war on such conditions, and it would be very satisfactory to the President to meet it in arrangements to that effect.

Although there are many just and weighty causes of complaint against Great Britain, you will perceive, by the documents transmitted, that the orders in council, and other blockades, illegal, are considered to be of the highest importance. If the orders in council are repealed, and no illegal blockades are substituted to them, and orders are given to discontinue the impressment of seamen from our vessels, and to restore those already impressed, there is no reason why hostilities should not immediately cease. Securing these objects, you are authorised to stipulate an armistice, to commence from the signature of the instrument providing for it, or at the end of fifty or sixty days, or other the shortest term that the British government will assent to. Definitive arrangements will be made on these and every other difference by a treaty, to be concluded either here or at London, though it is much desired that the subject should be entered on in this city.

As an inducement to the British government to discontinue the practice of impressment from our vessels, you may give assurance that a law will be passed (to be reciprocal) to prohibit the employment of British seamen in the public or commercial service

MR. GRAHAM TO MR. RUSSELL.
Dated Department of State,

August 10th, 1812.

SIR—Thinking that it may possibly be useful to you, I do myself the honor to enclose a memorandum of the conversation between Mr. Baker and myself, alluded to in my letter of yesterday's date. From a conversation with Mr. Baker since this memorandum was made, I find that I was correct in representing to the President that the intimation from Mr. Foster and the British authorities at Halifax, was to be understood as connected with a suspension of hostilities on the frontiers of Canada.

Memorandum referred to in the above letter.

Mr. Baker verbally communicated to me for the information of the President, that he had received despatches from his government addressed to Mr. Foster, dated (I believe, about the 17th June) from which he was authorised to say, that an official declaration would be sent to this country, that the orders in council, so far as they affected the U. States, would be repealed on the first Aug. to be revived on the first of May, 1813, unless the conduct of the French government and the result of the communications with the American government should be such as, in the opinion of His Majesty, to render their revival unnecessary. Mr. Baker moreover stated, that the orders would be revived, provided the American government did not, within fourteen days after they received the official declaration of their repeal, admit British armed vessels into their ports, and put an end to the restrictive measures which had grown out of the orders in council.

The despatches authorising this communication to the American government expressly directed that it should be made verbally, and Mr. Baker did not consider himself at liberty to reduce it to writing, even in the form of a note verbal, or promemoria, or to suffer me to take a memorandum of his communication at the time he made it. I understood from him, that the despatches had been opened by Mr. Foster at Halifax, who, in consequence of a conversation he had had with Vice-Admiral Sawyer and Sir John Sherbrooke, had authorised Mr. Baker to say, that these gentlemen would agree, as a measure leading to a suspension of hostilities that all captures made after a day to be fixed, should not be proceeded against immediately, but be detained to await the future decision of the two governments. Mr. Foster had not seen Sir George Prevost, but had written to him by express, and did not doubt but that he would agree to an arrangement for the temporary suspension of hostilities. Mr. Baker also stated that he had received an authority from Mr. Foster to act as chargé des affaires, provided the American government would receive him in that character, for the purpose of enabling him officially to communicate the declaration which was to be expected from the British government; his functions to be understood, of course, as ceasing on the renewal of hostilities, I replied, that altho' so general, and informal a communication, no answer might be necessary, and certainly no particular answer expected, yet, I was authorised to say, that the communication is received with sincere satisfaction, as it is hoped that the spirit in which it was authorised by his government may lead to such further communications as will open the way, not only for an early and satisfactory termination of existing hostilities, but to that entire adjustment of all the differences which produced them, and that permanent peace and solid friendship which ought to be mutually desired by both countries and which is sincerely desired by this. With this desire, an authority was given to Mr. Russell on the subject of an armistice as introductory to a final pacification, as has been made known to Mr. Foster, and the same desire will be felt on the receipt of the further and more particular communication, which are shortly to be expected with respect to the joint intimation from Mr. Foster and the British authorities at Halifax, on the subject of suspending judicial proceedings in the case of maritime captures, to be accompanied by a suspension of military operations. The authority given to Mr. Russell just alluded to, and of which Mr. Foster was the bearer, is full proof of the solicitude of the government of the U. States to bring about a general suspension of hostilities on admissible terms, with as little delay as possible. It was not to be doubted, therefore, that any other practicable expedient for attaining a similar result would readily be concurred in. Upon the most favorable consideration, however, which could be given to the expedient suggested thro' him, it did not appear to be reducible to any practicable shape to which the Executive would be authorised to give it the necessary sanction, nor indeed is it probable that if it was less liable to insuperable difficulties, that it could have any material effect previous to the result of the pacific advance made by this government, and which must, if favorably received, become operative as soon as any other arrangement that could now be made. It was stated to Mr. Baker, that the President did not, under existing circumstances, consider Mr. Foster as vested with the power of appointing a chargé des affaires; but that no difficulty in point of form would be made, as any authentic communication through him, or any other channel, would be received with attention and respect.

RENCOUTRE AT ST. REGIS.

"Head-Quarter, Camp, French Mills,
24th Oct. 1812.

On the 22d I dispatched several confidential friends to reconnoitre about the village of St. Regis: they returned with the information that the enemy had landed in the village, and that we might expect a visit from them immediately. Their number was stated by no one at less than 100, and from that to 300: the most certain information fixed on the former number. It was also believed that the enemy were determined to make a stand at that place, and would speedily increase their number. This determined me to make an immediate attempt to take those already landed, before reinforcements could arrive. I ordered the men to be furnished two days rations of provisions, with double rations of whiskey; and at 11 o'clock at night we marched with the utmost silence, that we might give as little alarm as possible. We took a circuitous rout through the woods, and arrived at Gray's Mills at half past 3 A. M. We found here a boat, a small canoe, and two cribs. Captain Lyon's company crossed in the boat; capt. McNeil's in the canoe; and the remainder, with our horses, crossed on the cribs. We arrived within half a mile of the village at 5 o'clock, where, being concealed from the enemy by a little rise of ground, we halted to reconnoitre, refresh the men, and make our disposition for the attack, which was arranged in the following order:

Captain Lyon was detached from the right, with orders to take the road running along the bank of the St. Regis river, with directions to gain the rear of captain Mountaigny's house, in which, and Donally's, the enemy were said to be quartered. Capt. Tilden was detached to the St. Lawrence, with a view of gaining the rout of Donally's house, and also securing the enemy's boats, (expected to have been stationed there) to prevent their retreat. With the remainder of the force I moored on in front and arrived within 150 yards of Mountaigny's house, when I found, by the firing that captain Lyon was engaged; at the same instant, I discovered a person passing in front, and ordered him to stand—but not being obeyed, ordered captain Higbie's first platoon to fire, and the poor fellow fell. He proved to be the ensign named in the list of killed. The firing was at an end in an instant, and we soon found in our possession 40 prisoners, with their arms, equipments, &c.

[Here follows a list of killed, 4 in number, and the one wounded, mortally, equipments, one stand colours, 2 bateaux, 38 guns, &c.]

After searching in vain for further military stores, we recrossed the river at the village, and returned to camp by the nearest rout, where we arrived at 11 A. M. The bateaux, with baggage, &c. arrived a few minutes before us. We had not a man hurt. I cannot close this letter without stating to your excellency that the officers and soldiers for their conduct on this occasion deserve the highest encomiums; for so strict was their attention to duty and orders, that we entered the place without even being heard by the Indian's dogs. The prisoners I have just sent off to Plattsburg, to await the disposition of your excellency I am, &c.

G. D. YOUNG, Major,
Commanding the troops stationed at
Fort Mills.

Brig. Gen. BLOOMFIELD,
Commanding advanced N. Army.

Battle of Gananoqui, in Upper Canada.

Pursuant to the order of brig. gen. Jacob Brown, of the 5th brigade of New-York militia—I embarked on the 13th Sept. 1812, with two thirds of my rifle company, (say 80, exclusive of myself and 2d fleet Wm. C Beard) for the purpose of taking the garrison of Gananoqui in Upper Canada, supposed to be about 40 strong, commanded by Col. St. L., which is about 40 miles distant from this place by water. The wind being ahead we were only able to sail about five miles when we went on shore and encamped. The 19th about sunrise proceeded on our voyage; the wind still ahead, was only able to make Cape Vincent by midnight, (the distance about 20 miles) went on shore and encamped—where capt. McNeil, lieut. G. Brown, ensigns Johnson and Hawkins of the N. York militia, and 19 privates volunteered their services in the expedition. From thence on the 20th about dark, sailed for our contemplated destination, wind still ahead—was only able to reach the shore about two miles above Gananoqui before the break of day and sunrise, landed, took one prisoner and made a guide of him. In the interim we were discovered from the garrison of the enemy, who directed two horsemen to meet us, return and report, one of whom it is supposed was killed, as three riflemen fired at him, and he was seen to fall in the woods; the other we took prisoner. We proceeded to the garrison, formed in extended order with all possible expedition where we found the enemy, about 100 strong formed in order of battle. Their camp guard fired upon us at about 100 yards distant, and retreated into the garrison—immediately after, (say about sunrise in the morning of the 21st) the enemy commenced a tremendous fire of musketry but much too high to do us injury, which was returned by us with a very rapid movement towards them, which caused them to retreat to the woods, and leave the garrison in about 15 minutes.

Our gain was 12 prisoners, (number of killed not precisely ascertained) about 30 barrels of flour and a quantity of beef, 41 muskets, 25 bayonets, 21 cartouch boxes, 9 bayonet belts and scabbards, 120 musket flints, 2075 ball cartridges, one boat and sails.

Our means of transportation being insufficient to bring off the flour and beef I ordered it to be burnt, together with the public store house, which was accordingly done—the balance of the property all brought safe into camp.

Our loss was one man killed, and one wounded—not dangerous.

Col. Stone the commandant was a tory in our revolutionary war, fled to Canada for refuge, where he has remained since, a notorious enemy and opposer to the government of the United States.

I lament that my 2d lieutenant, Wm. C. Beard, and 4 privates of my best riflemen, lost their course and did not get into action. I cannot close this report without expressing my entire approbation of the courage and conduct of the officers and soldiers under my command in this engagement.

BENJ. FORSYTH, Capt.
U. S. Riflemen Comm'dt.
Brig. Gen. Brown.

Kentucky Gazette Office.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN THE NORTH-WESTERN ARMY.

Port Winchester, Oct. 28, 1812.

Whilst engaged in performing the duties which necessarily devolved on the army at this place, we have been occasionally amused with news from the political world. On the subject of politics, we think & speak freely—whilst on military subjects, we yield prerogatives to the commanding general.

Letters from our friends, and the newspapers, inform us, that much interest has been excited in Kentucky by the approaching presidential election. The opposition of a certain faction to Mr. Madison and the war, was expected.

Lexington will soon acquire celebrity with the stories throughout the union, as the head-quarters of *correct principles* in Kentucky.

One of the apostles of the Pope, once remarked, that the "Kentuckians were as honest as they were credulous." I well recollect how indignant some of my fellow citizens felt at the character thus given them—it was viewed as an insult both to the integrity and intelligence of the Kentuckians, and was very properly and spiritedly resented. The author of the slander sunk into insignificance. So far as the truth of this assertion can be judged by the sincerity with which it was made, I am willing to admit its correctness. I have no doubt the "Kentuckian" believed it himself, and his political practices may have taught him to consider others as destitute of both sense and honesty. Acting on this principle, the Pope proselytes acting to bend the belief of the good credulous people of Kentucky to every idle blast, and it seems after despising their idol, they wish to extenuate their faults so far as to make *De Witt Clinton* a demi-god—*James Madison* an arrant knave & *Fremelton*—the whigs and republicans of '76 & '98, rank tories or aristocrats. For this purpose, we find the organ of the faction (the "Statesman") under the guidance and management of the new *Saint*, attempting to burlesque every man of the government. Those disorganizers chuckle at the treachery of Hull, and charge it to the weakness of the executive—they boast of, and magnify the sufferings of this army, and attribute it to a want of arrangement in the executive. These men, it seems, exult at every disastrous circumstance, and sneer at every measure intended to preserve our national rights and for prosecuting the war with vigour—they unblushingly ridicule the noble, patriotic exertions of the fair to contribute to the comfort of the volunteers!

This clamour is intended to influence the election of electors; but it cannot be, that Kentucky will disgrace her character by giving one federal vote for president. The leaders of the party faction have been long known, and their conduct will be strictly marked. It was not, however, expected that the common "disturbers of the peace of the town" would be silent. Considering the Kentuckians *credulous* enough to believe any thing and every thing, they will be regularly furnished with some new tale of horror. Ere this, the destruction of the N. W. army by a famine, has been depicted, and the dreadful sufferings of the poor naked volunteers, from the lake winds and winter frosts, have been pourtrayed in the most circumstantial manner and moving strain—all too, no doubt, attributed to a want of foresight and arrangement in the president. Strange, indeed, if these horrible tales do not excite the sympathies of the good people, and increase the opposition to that wicked government which caused their sons thus, to undergo such hardships.

The centinels at home will not sleep on their posts, but attend to these matters.

OCTOBER 29.

It is known that the army from Kentucky could have marched to Detroit and probably have conquered Upper Canada, with very little difficulty, but for the surrender of Hull's army. From this disastrous circumstance has proceeded all the obstacles we have had to encounter. Nearly all the savage tribes became hostile, and the work of educating our garrisoned posts was commenced. To preserve Fort Wayne, and to prevent the devastation of the whole frontier of Ohio, the direction of the army was necessarily changed, and the time and rations sufficient to have taken us to Detroit, were consumed in performing that service. The delay which has since taken place, every man of sense and experience will admit, it was impossible to avoid, in order to perfect the arrangement for a campaign on a more extensive scale. The executive not foreseeing Hull's treachery, cannot be reproached with tardiness in preparing for this new state of things.

The sufferings of the army have not been so great as represented—We have at no period been without either beef or flour; and at no time long enough without both, for one individual to have starved had there been neither. Be assured no patriot has murmured. The regular troops have been entirely without woolen clothes, and many of them without shoes. Mock-skins, made of raw hide, served as a substitute for shoes; the weather has been favourable, and no complaints are made. They have no doubt of being supplied with every thing necessary by government as soon as practicable. In addition to the bountiful supply from Kentucky, large quantities of every thing necessary have been sent from Philadelphia. Some of the volunteers have warm clothes and have not suffered for the want of them—but warmed by patriotism, they are willing to encounter ten times more. It is the good of their country they have at heart, and its enemies they have resolved to conquer.

It is known, however, that a few among us have not behaved well—but this can be easily accounted for in this way:—Two classes of substitutes were admitted in a few companies—the first were such as voluntarily engaged to stand in the place of particular friends or relations, whose private business would not admit their absence for six months—this conduct was honourable, and those men have done their duty. Another description of substitutes were such as received a compensation, or were hired by those who could not be absent. This latter class has given much trouble: some of those individuals deserted after receiving the bounty, and others murmured at the slightest privation. But these disgraceful irregularities were confined to a very small number indeed, and have finally disappeared. Most of the deserters have been brought back, and the murmuring few, soon silenced. At this time the discipline and good order of our camp is superior to that of any other militia army ever before organized. The most laborious duties are expeditiously performed: most of the officers are esteemed, and their orders are promptly obeyed. Impartial and decisive measures for the government of the camp are adopted by the commanding General: this course has justly secured him the confidence and respect of both officers and soldiers: the most indefatigable attention to the duties of his station, the mildness of his manners and gentlemanly deportment, since he has been with us, have effectually secured him the esteem of all. Every officer in this wing of the army can bear testimony to the military talents and firmness of this patriot, and will spurn with indignation the libelling scoundrel that would dare to ascribe a falsehood to his prejudice.

We are now in the immediate neighbourhood of the enemy. The savage hordes on our borders, are numerous and war—of course our movements from this place will be marked with prudence and circumspection. To post this wing of the army at the Rapids, before the forces in the rear, are in a state of readiness to join, might subject us to unnecessary difficulties. It is probable the commander in chief has thought it advisable to await those arrangements, as well as the arrival of supplies of winter clothing. But the Indians and British savages are completely dismayed.—Since their precipitate retreat, they have not ventured beyond their strong holds at Detroit and Malden. Were we to march immediately to the Rapids, we should be perfectly secure—Every man is anxious to go on.—Our spies have been as far as that place, and report favourably: the enemy has entirely abandoned it, after destroying the houses—extensive fields of corn still remain. A prisoner taken yesterday by one of our reconnoitring parties, relates many particulars respecting the situation of the country—some of which may be correct. Circumstances are much against this fellow; he is undoubtedly a British spy, but being taken some distance from the camp, he cannot be punished as such. The story related of himself is, that he was confined (being a true American) in Detroit guard-house, and escaped from there 12 days ago, with the intention of joining the American army. At the time he left Detroit, news had just arrived of the attack on Fort George.—The Queen Charlotte returned much shattered from a contest. He has resided for a number of years opposite Malden, in Michigan Territory—appears well acquainted with the British and Indians, and the state of the country, as he had lived on the Detroit road, he was recognized by several men in camp. There are about 1,000 Indians at Malden—every exertion has been used to strengthen that post, where they intend making a stand: he says the Indians wish to make the attack at the river Huron. He appears perfectly acquainted with every particular relative to our march from fort Wayne.—The army which retreated from us had returned to Malden, having marched from this place to the Rapids in one day and night—McCoy (of Georgetown) is now a prisoner—Ensign Liggett and his party were shot after they were taken, because they refused to deliver their arms. As far as he has been examined, he has stated the facts within our knowledge correctly. Our scouting parties are vigilant—and are daily employed in scouring the country for 40 miles round: if the enemy's spies venture out, they will not escape notice—when taken, they will be dealt with according to law.

OCTOBER 30.

A most extraordinary document lately presented itself in camp: it is called a report of general Tupper, to the commander in chief, as to the causes of the failure of the expedition of mounted men, under his command, which had been ordered to the Rapids, by Gen. Harrison. This interesting statement of facts has no doubt been seen in Kentucky. I am told the first intimation H. had of it, was the winter frost, and escaped through the country. I regret that it is not now in my power to pay that respect to it, which some may think it merits. A court of inquiry is hinted at—General H. will not perhaps refuse it.

In a former letter I related an anecdote or two, and some facts relative to the Ohio patriots. Well knowing that the best exertions of a commander without a co-operation on the subaltern officers, (or those who act under him) could effect no valuable purpose—I then ventured a favourable opinion of general Tupper. It was such as I really entertained of him at that time. I am still disposed to make some excuse for the error he has fallen into—yet I can but sincerely regret that he has deemed it necessary to stray so far from truth in order to extricate himself. Whether this has proceeded from his own weakness or the failing of others, is of no importance. Certain it is, that general Tupper has widely mistated facts, perverted others, and entirely omitted many circumstances essentially connected with a true exposition of the subject. So far as the statement is intended to censure the commanding general, or the officers of the left wing of the north-western army, the author is guilty of both injustice and falsehood—it is a species of fraud upon the public, and treachery to individuals, which deserves the most marked indignation and punishment.

It is a fact, that can be well attested, that all the Kentucky troops were anxious to see the mounted men commence the expedition, and used every exertion to forward it. It appeared impossible to remove the numerous imaginary obstacles. Both officers and men would start objections—when rations of one kind were furnished, another kind was wanted. After drawing upwards of 12,000 rations, the most serious difficulty then presented itself—the want of ammunition. So many complaints were made of tired horses, hungry men, murmuring soldiers, and the terror of savage enemies, that the opinion became very general, that Gen. Tupper's troops would not move on any terms. It was thought by many that they were swindling the public in consuming its stores without intending to perform any service. They undoubtedly done us much injury.

As well might Gen. Tupper exclaim against the Being who rules the winds and elements, for causing the rain to spoil his cartridges, as to censure Gen. Winchester for not supplying

him with more. So weak an attempt to excuse himself, I cannot account for. It was a grievous sin to be sure, to withhold ammunition from those brave volunteers: but what are the facts? Thirty-four dozen cartridges were furnished and 14 pounds of powder—greater proportion of the stock on hand could not be spared, the ammunition wagons being principally behind. In addition to Col. Simrall's donation of cartridges, it is well known that Col. Wells offered him six rounds from each soldier in his regiment; other officers would have done the same. When the strength of the enemy was urged as an objection, Gen. T. cannot have forgotten a proposition that was made, to put other men on his horses, that were not afraid to proceed to the Rapids!

The scalping of the man by a party of 40 or 50 Indians, almost in sight of 1,000 mounted men, should never have been mentioned, unless to damn the commander. The party of 15 Kentuckians, that happened at the point, who mounted horses and overtook the Indians, are not much indebted to Gen. Tupper for calling them *Ohio* troops.

The subject of the order to Col. Allen to take command of such volunteers as could be raised, is a delicate one, and should have been touched gently by Gen. Tupper. The breaking off of the mounted Kentuckians too, is not correctly accounted for. A deeper wound may be inflicted on the tender feelings of the General, when these subjects are fully proved.

That the battalion of mounted Kentuckians who turned out for a few days on the spur of the occasion, should refuse to march under a General who had been abandoned and stigmatized as a traitor by his own troops, was natural enough. That want of spirit and patriotism, so remarkable among all the Ohio troops, which we have seen, was conspicuous in this corps.

The charges against Gen. Tupper of *Burrism, Nullism, Toryism, &c.* although very common need not be noticed, as they were considered cowardly apologies in those who urged them for deserting the service of their country. It proves, however, the insubordination of the soldiers, and reflects no credit on the talents or energy of the commander who suffered it to exist.

Every man should have justice done him; and the writer of these remarks would be well pleased to see a full share dispensed to Gen. Tupper in the most rigid manner.

COMMUNICATIONS.

"OBSERVATOR" will notice Mr. Pope's legacy, published in the last Statesman, in due time.

We are happy in announcing to the lovers of the drama and musical amateurs, the arrival in Lexington, of the celebrated Mr. Webster. To those who witnessed the display of his wonderful vocal powers on Saturday night in the favorite songs of "Tell her I love her," "the Rose," and particularly in the "Storm," it will not appear exaggerated praise, to observe that he surpassed all we have heard or can conceive of harmony. What ear was not delighted by the varying tone of his finely modulated voice? What heart that did not in sympathetic emotion, thrill at the horrors of his "Strong"? In his countenance and action, was painted all that he so justly deserved: free from the distortion of feature, which seems almost the inevitable consequence of great exertion, but which most painfully destroys the effect of the most exquisite tones.

As a dramatist, Mr. W. is said to be a successful candidate for fame. We anticipate with pleasure his appearance in R. B. Sheridan's admired comedy of the "Rivals," which ranks deservedly among the first of modern plays.

We cannot close our remarks without thanking all the performers for their great exertions in the play of the Castle Spectre.

</div

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 24.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The official return of this district was as follows:

T. D. Owings,	5137
W. Baylor,	5030
D. Payne,	5056
H. Taylor,	4942
D. Dodge,	289
R. Tompson,	289
G. M. Bedinger,	281
W. E. Roswell,	268

IN THE MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Richard Taylor,	3314
William Logan,	3009
William Irvine,	3009
Robert Mosby,	2293
Willis Green,	144
Joshua Norvell,	129

Clintonian.
In many counties the Clintonians have had no vote.

We have no returns from the lower district.

In Vermont, republican Electors of President, are chosen—in New-Hampshire, that the Clintonians and Federalists have not been successful, the success of the Madisonians is at best, doubtful. In Massachusetts, Timothy Pickering and sixteen "peace and commerce" men, are elected to congress.

The Legislature of Connecticut have adjourned, after passing laws to organize their state army of 2600 men.

The account which we published in our last paper of Col. Russell's success at the Illinois towns, is substantially confirmed by the statements of gentlemen who were on the expedition. He burnt four towns, killed 26 warriors, took some prisoners, 100 horses, and destroyed considerable quantities of corn, without the loss of a man. He completely surprised the enemy, and advanced upon them so briskly, as not to give them time enough to do his army any material injury. Governor Edwards accompanied Col. Russell on the expedition. We understand, that the Colonel is about to embark on another expedition against the Delaware towns on White River, and was expected at Vincennes some days ago, to make the necessary arrangements there for that purpose. An officer, so gallant, enterprising and brave, cannot fail to be successful.

Very heavy rains had prevented general Hops from marching to Tippecanoe on the 5th and 6th of this month. On the 8th, he would probably set out. We may therefore expect to hear the result, in 8 or 10 days.

Three companies of volunteers in Indiana, were immediately organized to pursue the Indians, who committed the murders on the Drift Wood fork of White River. They intended to march to the Delawares towns on that river, and destroy them, if, as they suspected, it was discovered that the Indians of those towns were concerned in the murders—it is the patriotism of our people outranks the tardy operations of the war department.

The governor of Tennessee has received instruction from the war department to march 1500 men to New-Orleans immediately, and to hold two regiments in readiness for active service in the Illinois territory.

Commodore Chauncy has hoisted his broad pendant on board the Oneida of 18 guns, and sailed with 11 armed schooners from Sackett's Harbour the beginning of this month—His fleet was manned by about 400 yankee sailors—we may therefore soon expect to hear of some brilliant affair from that quarter. The United States frigate building at that harbour, was expected to be ready for service in two weeks.

After the battles of Smolensk, in which the arms of France proved very successful, Napoleon appears to have advanced into the Russian Empire as far as Mojaik, a place within 60 miles of Moscow—There he found the Russian army in a strong fortified and entrenched camp. A battle ensued on the 7th of September, which various accounts state to have been long, and obstinate, and decisive—perhaps, of the fate of the war. We have not seen the bulletins, but eastern editors who have, state the loss of the Russians, at 30,000 men. One consequence of the victory, has been a proposal from Alexander for the latter to dictate the terms of peace. The English papers and the Emperor Alexander himself, appears to give up all hopes of preserving Moscow.

Massena had entered Spain with a large army; and the French are represented as having retaken Seville by storm.

EXTRACT

From the "AMERICAN STATESMAN."

"I do not believe England wished a war with us, nor do I believe she instigated the Indians to murder us; that England would procure the aid of those savages in case of actual war with us, no one could doubt, and I believe no one could blame, except some of our honourable editors who live by publishing lies to the people, but are so completely chivalrous, that they would be torn to pieces by a lion, and devoured by a hawk before they would have the help of a savage."

From the New-Hampshire Patriot.

CLERICAL TREASON!

EXTRACTS from the FAST SERMON of the good Dr. PARISH, preached at Byfield, July 23, 1812.

"The obsequiousness of this country to the despot of Europe, needs no proof or illustration from me. Is it credible that the leaders of this war would bring general distress and ruin on the country, and expose themselves to scorn and detestation for nothing? Men never hazard such evils, but for a supposed adequate return. Where, in the universe, can you discover the motive of such a distracted impulse but in their hearty union with the French emperor? This then is inevitably his war. If we engage in this war, then we take side with the despot. If you have resolved not to take part; if you have some of your fathers' blood yet in your veins, then protest against this war. Protest—did I say protest? Forbid this war to proceed in New England."

"The wicked archives of all the wicked governments, "from Macedonia's madman to the

Swede," furnish no parallel for this profligate measure. It is this moment more owing to the forbearance, the clemency and magnanimity of the English, than to any preparations of defence by our government, that our cities are not burning from Maine to Georgia, that one blaze of towns, a thousand miles in extent, does not amaze the world with its sublimity and horror; that a million of people are not wandering to day over the ashes of their dwellings, without a home, without employment, and without bread.

"The general government cannot provide any reasonable defence. They cannot raise men, they cannot borrow money. Their drafted "conscripts" will sooner be murdered than march at their orders. Like the decrepit, expiring government of Turkey, ours can crush its subjects, but cannot afford them security. They can call spirits from the vasty deep; but the spirits will not come. Our country is now preserved like the prophet in the den of Babylon; the royal lions disdained to devour the innocent victim. The late declaration of war will be recorded among "the wonders of history." The story of Herod destroying all the babes of Bethlehem will give place to this enormous iniquity. The wickedness bearing the strongest resemblance to that of our government, is that of Nero. Nero had heard of the burning of Troy, and his mind was fixed with a desire to witness such a scene of horror himself. He therefore caused the famous city of Rome, the metropolis of the world, to be set on fire in different places; the flames spread, and the conflagration was universal; the fire raged for nine days. Nothing was heard amid the roar of the flames, but the crash of fallen temples & palaces, the cries of mothers calling for their children, and the shrieks of thousands expiring in the fire. Nero enjoyed all this, and from the top of a high tower feasted his eyes with this scene of misery, playing on his harp and singing the woes of falling Troy. Just so, it is announced in the papers, that the president of the United States was cheerful and gay, after he had signed the wicked declaration of war, which has covered the land with sadness. He, like Nero, has kindled a fire, the future miseries and conflagrations of which no fancy can realize—no pencil can describe; a fire which may burn, not nine days alone, but nine years or half a century; a fire which may not only consume one city, but fill the whole continent with misery and blood. Who can describe the woes of this war against Britain? Against Britain, did I say? It is an abuse of words. This is in reality a declaration of war against New-England.

"This nefarious declaration of war is nothing more nor less, than a license given by a Virginia vassal of the French Emperor to the English nation, authorizing them to destroy the prosperity of N. England. This is the grand design and chief expectation of the government. You have drunk, and drunk the cup of vexation, to the dregs; you have worn the galling chains of commercial tyranny, till the spasms of phrenzy have shattered your frame—till the gangrene of submission threatens your speedy dissolution. Survey the ruins; contemplate the miseries already produced, only by these preparatory steps to war. Were the continent put up at auction to day, would it yield half the sum which it would the hour before the reign of Mr. Jefferson?

"Have not the general government virtually done all this? Rise in the majesty of your unconquerable strength. [that is, separate the states] break those chains, under which you have sufficiently mourned during the long reign of democracy. I entreat you, my beloved friends, seriously to consider the prospects of the country. Let there be no war in your territories; proclaim an honorable neutrality. You do love your country, your children, your privileges, and the temple of your God; then I beseech you by your love of country, by your love of your families; for God's sake, [profane expression] for God's sake, I beseech you exert every lawful method to extinguish the kindling fires of war; tear yourselves from those [separate the states] who are accomplices in the fatal measures—from those who are covering the land with misery and death?"

Republicans, attend—hear this! This is the language of the English party, the leading federalists. Will you now believe that they are friends to their country, the constitution and the Union of the states? These style themselves the "disciples of Washington." What can an individual man do or say more than the good, pious, or impious doctor Parish has done and said, to excite war and bloodshed, without taking his gun and destroying the lives of his fellow-citizens? He sets on his countrymen to war and fighting, as a hunter sets on his blood hounds.

Friends to the constitution and union of the states! can you sleep any longer? Can you sit easy, and hear one of your fellow citizens exerting all the powers of his mind to misrepresent the measures of the government, the privations we endure, and blackguard and degrade your rulers in the most shameful and indecent and profane manner? Can you sit still and see your enemies, the friends of England, annihilate your constitution, separate the states, and bind you down in slavery? Are you willing to have your children and children's children the dupes of English tyrants? You once declared yourselves independent; you fought seven years to confirm that declaration; you framed a constitution which united the people of these states into one body; you have supported it above thirty years. Are you now ready to relinquish all these blessings, and sink back into a colonial state? Fellow citizens, I am astonished! If you endure these things, never complain after you are bound. Say not one word. Submit to the chains of tyranny with magnanimity and say "we have suffered it so to be"

POSTSCRIPT.

The mail of yesterday, furnishes the following highly interesting articles:

CHILLICOTHE, Nov. 21.

Col. Wm. Puttwhi who arrived here on the 18th inst. from Franklinton states, that Gen. Harrison had received a letter from Gen. Tupper of the 9th November, informing him that his spies had lately returned from the Rapids, giving an account of two gun-boats, schooner and a number of batteauxes at that place; they say there were a considerable body of British and Canadians at the Rapids, for the purpose of procuring corn, and to prevent our troops from descending the river. Gen. Tupper's spies caught a captain of one of their companies, a short time ago, and brought him to camp. Gen. Tupper started for the Rapids on the 11th inst. with 650 men under his command, and one 6 pounder to cut off the retreat of the enemy. Gen. Winchester was informed of the movement of Gen. Tupper's expedition.

The Virginia troops are at Delaware. Gen. Harrison is still at Franklinton. The Pennsylvania troops are on the march to the Rapids. Part of Gen. Winchester's army is at fort Defiance.

Extracts from the British official report of the battle of Queenstown.

MONTREAL, Oct. 21.

His excellency, the commander of the forces has received an official report from major general Sheaffe, of the brilliant victory achieved on the 15th inst. by a portion of the troops under his command, over a division of the enemy's army, which effected a landing at Queenstown, under cover of the night. That post was nevertheless defended with undaunted gallantry, by the two flank companies of the 49th regiment, animated by the presence of their ever gallant and to be lamented chief, Major Gen. Brock, whose valuable life was, on this occasion, devoted to his country's service. These companies displayed exemplary discipline and spirit, although the captains of both were wounded, and succeeded in keeping the enemy in check until the arrival of Major Gen. Sheaffe with reinforcements.

The disposition of the forces, and plan of attack adopted by Major Gen. Sheaffe, cannot receive a higher or more just praise, than by stating that nine hundred prisoners of war, under the command of Brigadier Gen. Wadsworth, surrendered their arms to a force inferior in numbers, and without sustaining any considerable loss on our part.

A six pounder and a stand of colors have been taken from the enemy.

The eminent service and talents of Lieut. Col. Macdonnel, provincial aide de camp and attorney general of the province, are recorded by the honorable testimony of the gallant general, whose steps he followed during the short but glorious career, nor quitted him in death.

The major general reports the conduct of the Indians employed on this occasion, as meriting the highest praise, for their good order and spirit, and particularly names the chief Norton, who was wounded.

Major Gen. Roger Hale Sheaffe, is appointed to the command of the troops in the Upper Province, and to administer the civil government of the same.

EDWARD BAYNES.

Adjutant General.

The remainder of the report, contains but praise of individuals, of whom our readers know nothing, and is for that reason omitted.

From the Canandaigua Repository.

INVASION OF CANADA.

Since our last, we have had numerous accounts respecting the battle at Queenstown, on the 13th inst. which ended in the discomfiture of the American forces employed on that enterprise. These accounts are so different, that notwithstanding the pains we have taken to ascertain the whole facts, we should fail in attempting to give statement that would afford general satisfaction. We have however, obtained from Lieut. Rees, and other officers, who arrived yesterday from the lines, some interesting particulars as to the fate of the officers, and of the probable number of killed, wounded and prisoners, which may be considered as pretty correct.

OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

Killed, Capt. G. Nelson, 9th regt. infantry; Lieut. Value and ensign Morris, of the 13th regt. and 100 non-commissioned officers and privates; 100 missing (a good part of them probably by desertion.)

Prisoners, Lieut. Col. Fenwick, of light artillery wounded. Lieut. Col. Scott, 2d artillery, Lieut. Colonel Christie, wounded; Major Mullany, 23d infantry, Capt. Ogleby, do. Captains McChesney and Gibson and Lieut. Randolph, (since exchanged) Lieutenants Turner, Bailey, Kerney, Phelps, Carr, Fink, Haggin, and Ensigns Reab, Lieut. Clark wounded, 386 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Captains Malcomb, Lawrence, Wood, and Armstrong, Lieut. Wendall, and Ensign Lent wounded but escaped.

One cannon, a 6 pounder, with a cassen of ammunition, and our standard were taken.

All wounded officers and soldiers of the regular army, and such other of the officers as have families have been liberated on parole.

Lieutenant Wilson has favoured us with the following list of militia officers, who were taken prisoners by the British.

General Wadsworth, Colonel Strahan, Mead and Allen; Majors Holland and Smith; Captains Spencer, Brown, Clark, Patengal, Root, Stanley, Ireland, Bacon, Cronk, Eldridge, Ellis, Sutton, Brinkethoo and Barber; Lieutenants Smith, Shepard, Culley, Houghton, Phillips, Robinson, Randal, Field, Price, Hocome, Kishler, Daniels, Richmond, Wilson, Gray and Smith; Ensigns Cobb, Sperry, Waldron, White, Hoyton, Denton, Peck, Boughton and Ireland. Lieuts. Sweeny and Adj. Stafford, dangerously wounded.

50 or 60 militia supposed to be killed—378 were taken prisoners, and a number of wounded.

The militia, officers and men, have also been liberated on parole, not to serve again in this war.

About 140 regulars and militia now in our hospital at Lewistown, wounded.

The whole of Col. Mead's regiment on the lines is discharged.

The loss of the British is stated as follows:—Killed gen. Brock, Cols. McDonald, Brown, Norton and three Indian chiefs; and it is said 150 men of the 39th

regt. a few militia, and probably 100 Indians.

An armistice, to extend on the Niagara frontier from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie [about 30 miles] has been agreed on, to continue 6 months; UNLESS one of the parties wish to renew hostilities, of which 30 hours notice must be given.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 17.

Copy of a letter received yesterday by the Secretary of the Navy from commodore Rodgers.

U. S. Frigate President, at sea, Oct. 16.

Sir—I have the honor to acquaint you that on the 15th inst. near the Grand Bank, this ship, the Congress in company, captured the British King's Packet Swallow, Joseph Morpheus, commander, bound from Kingston, Jamaica, to Falmouth. The rank of the commander of this vessel, is that of a master and commander in the navy. She had no cargo in, except eighty-one boxes of gold and silver, amounting to between one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand dollars:—The species I took out of her, and had intended sending her to England in the character of a caravel, with her own crew: Having fallen in at this moment, however, with the American schr. Eleanor, bound from Baltimore to France, dismasted, induced me to change my first determination, and instead of sending her to England, have sent her to the U. States in charge of the master and crew of the before mentioned schooner, who at the moment of writing this have charge of the Swallow with the schooner in tow, but which, as soon as the weather will permit, they intend abandoning, after having taken her cargo on board the Swallow.

I parted company with the U. States and Argus five days since, they are not however far from me at present, I apprehend.

We have not seen a single British vessel of war as yet, except one frigate, which the want of wind and the approach of night prevented our chasing with any effect; although from information afterwards received we must have passed very near a squadron of five frigates the evening preceding that on which we saw the one before mentioned.

I am &c.

Hon. Paul Hamilton, Secy of the Navy.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the 6th regiment, dated

PLATTSBURG CANTONMENT, Oct. 27.

"I sit down in haste to inform you, that we have just received word, that our militia at Safertown, which is eighteen miles from this, have taken two English captains, with two lieutenants and 37 privates, together with a great quantity of blankets, clothing, ammunition and a number of guns, besides a quantity of silver plate and presents for the Indians. We expect to march very soon for Montreal. Gen. Chandler, from Massachusetts, has joined us this morning with 1400 regulars. We were furnished this morning with flints and 60 rounds of fixed ammunition. Our two companies that went out from Greenbush to Niagara, have shown a specimen to the world how the 6th regiment will fight.

They were pitched upon to fight two companies of the 49th regiment of foot, which have been in service for twenty years; they fought and entirely cut them up. Dubois has done credit to himself. We shall have here in a week 10,000 troops."

AMERICAN PRIZE LIST, (CONTINUED.)

220. Schooner Jenny, laden with rum, sugar, &c. sent into Portland by the Teazer privateer.
221. Schooner Adela, from Martinique, under Spanish colors, laden with sugars—sent into New-York by the Rosamond of that port.
222. Brig Point Shares, from St. Johns, N. B. for Barbadoes, captured by the letter of marque schooner Baltimore, of Baltimore, on her voyage to France, and sent into Baltimore.—The brig is laden with fish.

223. Brig San Antonio (under Spanish colors) from Guernsey for Jacquemel, captured on the coast of Africa, by the Marengo, of New-York. This vessel is richly laden, and supposed to be British property. She has arrived at Philadelphia.

224. Brig Detroit (formerly the Adams, surrendered by general Hull,) 18 guns—captured by several boats from Buffalo.

225. Schooner Caledonia, laden with furs, captured as above.

226. Schooner Single-Cap, sent into the Mississippi, by the Matilda, of Philadelphia.

227. Schooner Fame, from Trinidad for Cayenne, laden with dry-goods, oil, &c. sent into Savannah by the Nonsuch of Baltimore.

228. Ship Phoenix, 12 guns, 17 men, from Bermuda for Jamaica, cargo, 100 pipes Fayan wine—sent into Charleston by the Mary-Ann, of that port.

229. Brig Favorite, 222 tons, 2 guns, from Cork for Pictou, in ballast, sent into Lynn, by the Industry of that port.

230. Brig sir John Moore, from Dublin for Prince Edward's Island, 177 tons burthen, sent into ditto by ditto.

231. Brig Lord Sheffield, from Teneriffe for Quebec, burnt by the Marengo, after taking out a few small articles.

232. Schooner Betsey Ann, from the West Indies, laden with sugar, captured in sight of Halifax harbor by the Fame privateer, and sent into Salem.

233. Brig William and Charlotte, sent into Salem by the Montgomery.

234. Brig Henry, from Liverpool for Halifax, laden with crates, salt and coal, a valuable vessel, sent into Salem by the John of that port.

235. Schooner Four Brothers, from the West Indies for Newfoundland, sent into Salem by the Fame privateer.

236. Schooner Four Sons, from the Bay of Chaleur, laden with fish and furs, sent into Salem by the Fame of that port.

237. 238. Two Schooners sent into Portland by the Dart privateer—one in ballast, the other with live stock.

239. Schooner Antelope, of Curacao, sent into Charleston by the Rosamond of New-York.

240. Schooner Dawson, captured off the island of Jamaica, laden with sugar, rum and coffee, and sent into Savannah by the Wasp of Baltic more.

Many American vessels, with goods from England, have been sent into port by our privateers, on suspicion of having British property on board. These have not been noticed in our list; but, it appears, the facts are in many instances, as they were supposed; and if the proper proof can be furnished, condemnations to a great amount will take place.—It is positively stated that one of the Yankee's prizes of this description will afford the privateer the sum of 200,000 dollars.

241. Brig Diamond, 220 tons, 12 guns, with a full cargo of cotton and logwood, and \$2500 in gold, sent into Salem, by the Alfred privateer.

242. Brig Neptune, a prize to the John, of Salem, has arrived at that port.

244. Ship Jane, of Port Glasgow, a prize to ditto, has also arrived at Salem.

245. A schooner laden with timber, taken by the Saucy Jack of Charleston, and given up to release the prisoners she had made.

246. Sloop Louisa-Ann, laden with molasses—seized and captured by a boat from the Benjamin Franklin privateer, with seven men, in Trinity harbour, Martinique, under the guns of a battery of 12 eighteen pounders.

The privateer Saucy Jack, has returned to Charles town, after a cruise of 50 days, during which she took seven prizes. Among other truly impudent things the Saucy Jack did, was to enter the harbor of Demarara, and by good management make an easy prize of the very valuable British brig Willian Rathbone, of Liverpool, from London, laden with dry goods, worth 40,000/- sterling, (just arrived) mounting fourteen 18 pounders and two 6's. She was manned and ordered for Charles town. Some of the other prizes are valuable—we hope for their safe arrival.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 3.

By the cartel schr. Ann, we have received a regular file of the Bahama Gazette to the 2nd of October, but time only permits us to give the following article from the latest paper.

NASSAU, Oct. 22.

We were accustomed previous to the last fortnight to see vessels coming in taken as prizes by H. M. ships, and the privateers of this port; but for this fortnight past they have altogether ceased. From our cruisers we learn, that no vessels have gone through the passages either under Spanish or American flags. It has been suggested, therefore, that the Americans have become exasperated at finding the whole of their trade stopped at these islands, notwithstanding the pains which we had taken to have the greater part of it covered by the Spanish flag; a fraud, assisted in by some, and connived at by others, of the Spanish consuls in the U. S.; that an expedition is fitting out at some of the southern ports of the states, against these islands, and that an embargo has been imposed to prevent us from receiving intelligence of it. But we cannot give in to that suggestion; convinced as we are of the many national advantages of our situation and the strength of our means of defence, both naval and military, we consider that an expedition of that magnitude which would ensure its success is not in the reach of the Americans to fit out. Their frigates, if not before this day sent into Halifax, must have sufficient employment at home; and smaller vessels would certainly be sufficient to protect the transports of the expedition in question. We think it much more likely that the civil commotions in the United States may have produced an embargo—and we are not a little apprehensive for the lives of our fellow subjects, transient residents in that distracted country. We fervently pray that these fears may prove groundless; but we anxiously look for intelligence from the states.

By order of the lords of the admiralty, a distribution of the Scriptures is immediately to take place in the royal navy, as follows: one copy of the New Testament,

two Common Prayers, with two Psalters, for every eight men, and one Bible to every two messes.

Lon. huf.

[It has been observed of the most abandoned sinners, that they become extravagantly pious on the approach of death.]

The following is extracted from the Quebec Mercury.—"In our columns is captain Hull's official account of his action with the Guerriere. What can we say of this unfortunate rencontre, further than that we had to contend on this occasion, with men who are bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh.—From it the inference may be drawn, that a contest with the Americans is more worthy of our arms than was at first imagined. How often have we heard our military officers deplore their being obliged to vanquish men whose conquest would do them no credit. The behavior of the captain and crew of the Constitution, may serve to convince them of their error. Of captain Hull, we may say, with Zanga—

"Great let me call him, for he conquered me." He will, therefore, we trust, on future occasion, be found worthy of being conquer'd."

Extract of a letter written at Fort Harrison, to a gentleman in Bardstown, dated October 26, 1812.

"Nothing is more difficult than to ascertain with certainty, why, and how, the horse expedition has proved so unfortunate. I have heard the various accounts of officers and men, and give you the best one I can form from a consideration of the whole—it was determined to attack the Kickapoo and Peoria villages—the former of which is situated a North West course from this place upon a branch of the Illinois—Two principal towns of that name are spoken of. One the Old, the other the New town, about 20 miles apart—it is said, the Old one has been deserted—The distance of the New town from Fort Harrison is supposed to be about 100 miles—and the number of warriors in it about 500. The troops left this place furnished with 10 days provision, besides their little private stores—On Thursday week last the 15th inst. they left a point on the west side of the Wabash 3 miles from it and marched west to gain the prairie; after entering which, they marched north west for about 4 days, then north for a few hours to reach the road leading from the Prophet's town to the Kickapoo town—thence with that road about 10 miles to an improvement and house called a council house, at which a number of roads met and where a cart track was discovered—This house I am satisfied was within a few miles of the Kickapoo town—from it, according to the report of the Pilot, one road led to the Old village, and one to the New. But there was a middle road, the most beaten of the three, which it was judged most advisable to take—This road was pursued a few miles, when the pilot thought he saw in the direction towards the Old village, houses and smoke issue from the houses. This was of course taken for the town and the army accordingly was ordered to march towards it—they did so in order of battle; all expecting the glorious moment had arrived, the prospect of which had seduced them from their homes—but upon a nearer approach the supposed houses proved to be hillocks of sand and the fire was seen to be occasioned by the burning of the prairie.—Nothing could have surpassed the chagrin of the army. They returned to regain the direction they had left—and encamped in the evening in a small grove. It was here, after experiencing so mortifying a disappointment, and reflecting on the uncertainty of their distance from the town which they had so long been in quest of—that the dissatisfaction of the troops became complete. Their provisions were nearly consumed, forage remarkably scarce, and deceived as they supposed by their guides—the clamors to return were universal—Here, it required officers of abilities and experience to restrain the men, to enlighten and put out to them the path of glory—The next morning the commander in chief convened the Field Officers to consult and determine upon the most expedient steps to be taken—whether to return and make an abortive campaign; or at all hazards to proceed, and accomplish the purposes for which they had set out—they unfortunately determined to return. The commander in chief declared his opinion against it, assured them of his conviction that they could not be far from the town, and that if 500 men could be procured to follow him, he would continue his march.—Notwithstanding the prevailing opinion of the council, he set out for the enemy and directed his aids to command the columns to follow him. Mr. —, himself one of the aids, informed me, he communicated this order to Brig. General —, who declined acting under it. The troops took their direction homewards and the Major General brought up the rear. They arrived here yesterday morning—a party arrived on Friday evening."

"The expedition up the Wabash will not set out for several days.—The troops from Vincennes have not yet arrived.—It will, however, I think, be not more than ten days at least before we shall all leave this place.—The force will probably consist of between a 1000 and 1300 men and will be conducted against the Prophet's town; perhaps, also against the Weas or Miami's upon Sugar Creek a branch of the Wabash.—The Indians upon Sugar Creek are settled in three villages and amounts as is supposed to about 250 warriors.—Those villages are about 12 miles apart—one of them is not more than 60 miles from this place—another within about 12 miles of the Prophet's town. They are all on this side of the river."

Strayed

FROM a pasture in Lexington, on Thursday night the 10th inst. a Black Horse, of the following description—Fifteen hands high, 5 years old last spring, some brown saddle spots on his back, near hind foot white, thin switch tail, rugged hipped—remarkably well gaited, paces fast and canters finely, his carriage very gay and sprightly, of good action, and full of spirit for his condition, (being in very low order.) It is believed that he was raised by Mr. Francis Lowens, on the Hickman road, between Lexington and Nichol'sville, and it is probable he will make for the old neighborhood. Whoever will deliver said horse to W. W. Worsley in Lexington, shall be liberally rewarded.

47-ft November 16, 1812.

Lost,

ON Monday night, the 9th inst. a Saddle & Bridle. The bridle is an old curb, and the saddle is partly new. The front of the pad is bound round with spotted fawn skin. Whoever will deliver said saddle at this office, shall be handsomely rewarded.

47-ft November 17, 1812.

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY.

The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened

House of Entertainment.

He returns thanks to his friends and a general public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812. 12-ft

Mountsterling Hotel.

JOSEPH SIMPSON

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved into that large and commodious building, formerly leased by him to Mr. Thruett Taylor, where those who may be pleased to favor him with their custom may be assured, that every attention and assiduity will be paid to their accommodation and convenience. Travellers and others who may choose to be retired from the noise incident to public houses, can at all times be provided with comfortable private rooms. The utmost care will be taken to keep his bar well furnished with the most choice liquors the state will afford. His Stables are large and convenient, and attended by an excellent Ostler, whose diligence, fidelity and long experience in his business, well fit him for the performance of his duties.

Pasturage through the summer season and provender at all times will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

Way bills, on an extensive scale, furnished travellers on application at the bar.

Mountsterling, Ky. May 4, 1812. 20-ft

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Prime British Goods,

Opened at Mr. Norton's nail store, opposite the market-house, for one month only.

Superfine broad cloths	Irish linens
Cassimeres	Pelisse cloth
Hosiery	Velvet
Callicoes	Corduroy
Silks	Bennett's cord
Ribbons	Fustians
Estings	Linen cambric
Sheetings	Threads, &c. &c.

EACH WILL BE GIVEN FOR

Barley.

45-4w Lexington, 2d Nov. 1812.

Wanted,

THREE or four apprentices to learn the machine making business. Also one to the white smith's business; boys from fourteen to seventeen years of age who can come well recommended will be taken on liberal terms by the subscriber living on water street—where can be had on short notice machines for carding and spinning cotton and wool made on the most approved plans.

JOHN MARSH.

Lexington, July 13th 1812. 20-ft

THOMAS YOUNG

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will keep a

BARBER'S SHOP

On Market street, adjoining McCalla, Gains & Co's Apothecary Shop, and nearly opposite John Keiser's tavern. He keeps for sale Spanish and domestic segars, and prime chewing tobacco, &c. & c. & c.

LEXINGTON, KY.

Stolen

FROM my farm about the 24th of August, a Light Bay Horse 9 or 10 years old, about 15 hands high, has a small star in his forehead, a small white saddle spot on his right side, thick mane & tail, nicked, but don't carry a high tail, low before, paces long and trots, carries his head low, short pastern joints, and in good order. A reasonable reward will be given for the horse, or for the discovery and prosecution of the thief to conviction.

Robert Barr.

Fayette, Sept. 12, 1812. 38-ft

N. B. If branded, he has Br on the near shoulder.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Madison county, Ky. on the night of the fourteenth inst. a strawberry

ROAN HORSE.

five or six years old, about fifteen hands high, well made, trots and canters well and will rack a little if pushed to it—both hind feet white, (I believe) and a black spot in the white of one or both of said feet. Branded on the ribs on the near side, 76; who ever delivers me the horse and detects the thief, or delivers the horse alone, or gives me information so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOSEPH BARRETT.

June 26, 1812. 30-ft

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from Lexington, about the 25th September last, a dark bay Horse, 12 or 13 years old, upwards of 15 hands high, black mane and tail—when he trots he throws one of his fore feet (I believe the right) very much out, occasioned by a strain—switch tail—marked with the collar and geers; but no other mark recollect. Also, a Bright Bay Horse, 5 or 6 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, all four feet white, small blaze in his face, a number of white spots on his fore legs; somewhat the appearance of a surfet, switch tail, no brand.

For the delivery of the above horses to the subscriber, the above reward will be paid, or five dollars for either.

E. YEISER.

Lexington, Oct. 16, 1812. 43-ft

Harrison Circuit Court,

September Term, 1812, etc.

PHILIP T. RICHARDSON, & JACOB LAUDERMAN, Plffs
against ANDREW M'KEMSON & JOHN M'KEMSON, Dfts.

THIS day came the complainants by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the defendant Andrew M'Kemson is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, on motion of the said complainants, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of our next February term, and answer the complainant's bill; otherwise the same will be taken against him for confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper in this state for eight weeks successively.

(A copy,) Attest,

40-8t Andrew Moore, D. Clerk.